

Direct responsibility for compliance with the University's safety and health programs is assigned to the Principal Investigator (PI). As part of this responsibility, a Safety Plan that contains the following elements is essential to ensure a safe workplace and compliance with University programs.

Hazard Assessment

- Risk group assessment
- Characteristics of infectious agents

Containment

- Laboratory practice
- Safety equipment such as biosafety cabinets
- Facility design with provisions for access control and specialized ventilation

Engineering Controls

- Biosafety cabinets
- Storage requirements
- Transport containers

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Use, cleaning, storage, and disposal of:

- Gloves
- Lab coats
- Protective eyewear
- Respirators (specify types used)
- Gowns
- Shoes and/or shoe covers

Storage

Transport

Spill Management

- Aerosol formation
- Small spills
- Large spills
- Spill response
- Spill on a person
- Spill on equipment

Waste Disposal

Infectious

- Material
- Packaging
- Disposal
- Spills
- Incineration
- Steam cleaning
- Contingency plans
- Radioactive
- Hazardous
- Autoclave (site license?)

Bloodborne Pathogen Compliance

Medical Surveillance

- Exposure definition
- Prophylaxis availability
- Exposure follow up with University Employee Health
- Pregnant, immunosuppressed, or other high risk groups

Animal Husbandry

- Carcass disposal
- Bedding
- Animal waste
- Zoonoses
- ABSL-1 to ABSL-3 Safety Practices

Disinfection

Definition of disinfection

Types of disinfectants and appropriate use

- Contact time
- Contraindications (organic matter)
- Alcohol
- Chlorine compounds
- Formaldehyde
- Iodophors
- Phenolics
- Ammonium salts

Training and Experience

- "Workers Right-to-Know" Center
- Use of safety equipment
- Use of PPE
- Bloodborne Pathogen training
- Respirator training
- Laboratory training specific to the biohazards in use
- Safe Animal Handling training

Research Protocol Description